NOTE VIII.

ON SOME LAND SHELLS FROM NEW GUINEA AND NEIGHBOURING ISLANDS, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES AND A NEW VARIETY

BY

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(With Plate 7).

The shells, mentioned in the following communication, have come in the possession of the Leyden Museum at various times. Some of them have been acquired long ago, and were labelled with false names; other ones have been presented quite recently to the Museum. Most shells represent already known species; but having previously been recorded from other localities, their habitat might be of some interest. Mr. G. K. Gude has had the kindness of identifying those shells, for which I had no specimens or good figures at my disposal for comparison.

CHLORITIS LANSBERGEANA Dohrn.

Helix lansbergeana, Dohrn, 1879, Nachrichtsbl. D. Malak. Ges. XI, p. 69. System. Conch. Cab. 2 ed. Band I, Abt. 12^4, p. 598, T. 175, f. 1—3.
Hab. — Fak-Fak, west Dutch New Guinea.
Mr. Palmer van den Broek.

As far as I know only one specimen of this beautiful shell is mentioned in literature, viz. the specimen in the collection of the late Dr. Dohrn at Stettin. Its exact habitat was unknown, Dohrn writing about it: „habitare dicitur in insula Celebes? an potius in Nova Guinea?"

Recently the Leyden Museum received a collection of mostly marine shells from Mr. C. L. J. Palmer van den Broek, collected by himself at Fak-Fak, on the west coast of Dutch New Guinea. Among them were a few landshells, two of which were agreeing in every respect with Dohrn's description and figures of *Chloritis lansbergeana*. I agree with Dohrn [1], Tapparone Canefri [2], Pilsbry [3] and Gude [4] in giving this species its systematic position in the genus [5] *Chloritis*, near *C. circumdata* Fér., *C. maforensis* Tapp. Can. and *C. pervicina* Smith. P. and F. Sarasin [6], in placing it in the genus *Planispira*, are obviously misled by the superficial resemblance of this shell with *P. zodiacus* Fér., and by its supposed occurring in Celebes.

CHLORITIS MAFORENSIS Tapp. Can. Pl. 7, f. 1*a*, 1*b*.

Helix maforensis, Tapparone Canefri, 1886, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, XXIV, p. 139, T. I, f. 1—3.

Hab. — Waigeoe, island west of New Guinea. Mr. Bernstein.
Misool, island west of New Guinea. Mr. Hoedt.
Morotai ?, island north-east of Halmaheira. Mr. Bernstein.

This species and the nearly allied *C. circumdata* Fér. (f. 2*a*, 2*b*) can easily be distinguished by the shape of the aperture, and by the last whorl much more descending in front and the greater obliquity of the aperture in the latter species (Pl. 7, f. 1*a*, 2*a*). The other differences between the two species, mentioned by Tapparone Canefri, viz. larger and thicker shell, different colouring of the bands, and larger and deeper umbilicus, do not prove to stand the test (Pl. 7, f. 1*b*, 2*b*).

Largest specimen, diam. maj. 31,5; min. 26,5; alt. 13 m.M.
Smallest specimen, diam. maj. 26; min. 21,5; alt. 11 m.M.

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1) Dohrn, l. c.
2) Tapparone Canefri, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, XXIV (1886), p. 142.
3) Pilsbry, Man. of Conch. 2nd series, vol. IX, p. 119.
4) Gude, Proc. Mal. Soc. VII (1906), p. 111.
5) The two first quoted authors call it still a "section" of the genus Helix.
6) P. und F. Sarasin, Landmollusken von Celebes (1899), p. 197.

There is another very small specimen in the Leyden Museum, which having the margin of the peristome already reflected, I do not consider as a young one (Pl. 7, f. 5). It could be Pilsbry's var. *micromphalus* [1]), was is not having a rather large umbilicus. It is labelled only "Molucca's".

Diam. maj. 20; min. 16; alt. 9 m.M.

C. maforensis has been recorded from Mafor [2]), island in the Geelvinkbay, New Guinea, and the variety from the Aroe islands [1]).

CHLORITIS PERVICINA Smith, Pl. 7, f. 3*a*, 3*b*.

Chloritis pervicina, Smith, 1897, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) XX, p. 411, Pl. IX, f. 8—10.

Hab. — Misool. Mr. Hoedt.

The single specimen is smaller than the type, and agrees in size with Mr. Gude's specimen. The peristome is a little damaged.

Diam. maj. 26,5; min. 22,5; alt. 12,5 m.M.

This species was hitherto only recorded from the mainland of New Guinea, viz. Kapaur [3]), on the south-west coast, and Hamatawarea near Fak-Fak [4]), on the west coast.

CHLORITIS HOEDTI n. sp. Pl. 7, f. 4*a*, 4*b*, 4*c*, 4*d*.

Shell discoidal inflated, deeply umbilicated, rather thin, yellowish with small chestnut bands. Epidermis covered with short, dark hairs, regularly arranged, more distant one from another than in *C. pervicina*, the apical whorl only being lacking them. Spire concave. Whorls 5½ convex, the last large, its latter half descending in front to the middle of the penultimate whorl. Aperture lunate, oblique, whitish inside. Peristome white, all around expanded, the

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1) Pilsbry, Man. of Conch. 2nd series, vol. VI, p. 247.
2) Tapparone Canefri, l. c.
3) Smith, l. c.
4) Gude, Proc. Mal. Soc. IX, p. 81.

columellar and basal margin strongly reflexed, the former covering part of the umbilicus.

Diam. maj. 26; min. 21,5; alt. 12,5 m.M.

Hab. — Misool. Mr. Hoedt.

Type in the Leyden Museum.

At first I was inclined to consider this shell to be *C. pervicina* Smith.

Mr. Gude, who had the kindness to compare it with the type in the British Museum, wrote to me it being a new species.

I wish to dedicate it to the memory of Mr. Hoedt, who was travelling and collecting for the Leyden Museum in the Molucca's and the Papuan islands during the years 1862—1867.

PAPUINA GUDEI n. sp. Pl. 7, f. *6a*, *6b*, *6c*, 7.

Shell conoid, umbilicated, rather solid. Whorls 6 convex, tumid, obliquely striated, the last rounded or slightly flattened at the base, encircled with a chestnut band, slightly descending in front, base clearly striated, almost ribbed radiately. Aperture whitish-violet or nacre-coloured within, the band of the last whorl shining through, oblique. Peristome white, rather broadly expanded and reflexed, upper and basal margin nearly parallel, columellar margin partly covering the umbilicus.

Diam. maj. 35,5; min. 28,5; alt. 27,5 m.M.

Hab. — Fak-Fak. Mr. Palmer van den Broek.

Type in the Leyden Museum, co-type in Mr. Gude's collection.

One specimen of this new species I found among the shells collected by Mr. Palmer van den Broek. Mr. Gude had the courteousness to send me for comparison a shell from his own collection, still unnamed, agreeing in nearly all characters with my specimen, and to allow me to describe it. This specimen was received from a dealer, and collected in New Guinea. The only difference is the base being a trifle more rounded in the co-type, and the colour being much darker. The type is yellowish all over. The co-type has the two last worls dark chestnut, which becomes gradually paler on the preceding whorls; from the peripheral band downward the base is pale chestnut, while the umbilicus is surrounded by a broad olivaceous zone; the peristome has a whitish band on its outer side, reaching from the umbilicus to the suture, where it continues as a subsutural band along the two last whorls. In the type this band is indicated only indistinctly.

This species seems to be related to *P. pseudolabium* Pfr., but the spire is higher, the whorls are more tumid, and, judging after the only specimen of *P. pseudolabium* at my disposal, the peristome is thicker and more reflexed in *P. gudei.*

I have much pleasure in dedicating this species to Mr. G. K. Gude.

PAPUINA PSEUDOLABIUM Pfr. Pl. 7, f. 8.

Helix labium, Pfeiffer (non Fér.), 1848, Mon. Hel. viv. I, p. 325, Syst. Conch. Cab. 2 ed. Band I, Abt. 12[1], p. 354, T. 55, f. 3, 4.

Helix pseudolabium, Pfeiffer, 1868, Mon. Hel. viv. V, p. 336.

Hab. — New Guinea, probably north-west coast of Geelvinkbay.
Utrecht Missionary-Society.

As far as I know this species is not yet recorded from New Guinea. The shell of this specimen is yellowish-white, the apex purplish-corneous, the peripheral band pale brown, small, the peristome pale rosy.

Diam. maj. 37; min. 29; alt. 24,5 m.M.

Other localities: The Philippines.

PAPUINA KAPAURENSIS Smith.

Papuina kapaurensis, Smith, 1897, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) XX, p. 412, Pl. IX, f. 11, 12.

Hab. — Sekroë, west coast of Dutch New Guinea. Mr. Schädler.

This specimen is smaller than the type and than Mr. Gude's specimen; the peripheral band is rather broad; the subsutural white line is very clear in the last whorl.

Diam. maj. 36; min. 28; alt. 24,5 m.M.

Other localities: Kapaur [1]), Hamatawarea [2]).

Papuina strabo Braz. Pl. 7, f. 9*a*, 9*b*.

Helix strabo, Braz., 1868, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales I, p. 106, 126. Pilsbry, Man. of Conch. 2nd series, vol. VII, p. 60, Pl. 2, f. 22, 23.

Hab. — Sattelberg, German New Guinea. Dr. E. Nymann.

The specimen is larger than the type, and smaller than Mr. Pilsbry's specimen. The colour of the shell is lilac-purplish at the apex, passing through lilac to yellowish-lilac at the end of the last whorl. On the two last whorls there are visible three or four indistinct lilac bands, broken in spots at the end of the last whorl. The peristome is dark brown.

Diam. maj. 25,5; min. 20,5; alt. 15 m.M.

There is still much difference of opinion on the specific value of *P. strabo* and the closely allied *P. tayloriana* Ad. et Rve, *yulensis* Braz., *katauensis* Tapp. Can. and *roseolabiata* Smith, Hedley [3]) seeming inclined to consider all of them varieties of *P. tayloriana*, Pilsbry [4]) regarding *P. yulensis* synonymous with *tayloriana*, *P. katauensis* and *roseolabiata* with *strabo*. Mr. Gude writes me he himself being inclined to consider them all distinct.

Other localities: Katau river [5]), Mount Maneao [6]), both of them British New Guinea.

P. tayloriana is recorded from various localities in British New Guinea, Constantinhafen (German New Guinea), Takar (Dutch New Guinea) and Zamna (New Guinea (ubi?)).

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1) Smith, l. c.

2) Gude, Proc. Mal. Soc. IX, p. 83.

3) Hedley, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, XVI, p. 691.

4) Pilsbry, Man. of Conch. 2nd series, vol. IX, p. 142.

5) Brazier, l. c.

6) Hedley, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, XIX.

P. yulensis from Yule island and south coast of British New Guinea.

P. katauensis from south coast of British New Guinea.

P. roseolabiata from Ferguson island, d'Entrecasteaux Group.

PAPUINA LENTA Pfr., var. PSEUDEUCHROES n. var.

Pl. 7, f. 10.

Helix lenta, Pfeiffer, 1854, Malakoz. Blätter, I, p. 57. Syst. Conch. Cab. 2 ed. Band I, Abt. 12[1], *T.* 40, f. 5.

In shape this specimen bears resemblance to *P. lenta*, but it is differently coloured, much like *P. euchroes* Pfr., according to the figure, given by Reeve, Conch. Icon. vol. VII, f. 1346. There is, clearest to be seen on the last whorl, a dark chestnut peripheral band, on both sides surrounded by a small white zone. Between this band and the suture there are an upper whitish and a lower brown zone, the former becoming smaller in the penultimate whorl, and disappearing in the apical whorls. The base has the same brown colour as the lower zone, and is chestnut round the umbilicus. The peristome is lead-coloured, with dark brown margins.

Diam. maj. 33; min. 25,5; alt. 40 m.M.

Hab. — Fak-Fak. Mr. Palmer van den Broek.

The specimens, described by Mr. Gude [1]), having also a larger size and a relatively higher spire than Pfeiffer's *P. lenta*, are likely very much related to this variety.

Other localities of *P. lenta*: Molucca's? [2]), Hamatawarea [1]).

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1) Gude, Proc. Mal. Soc. IX, p. 81.

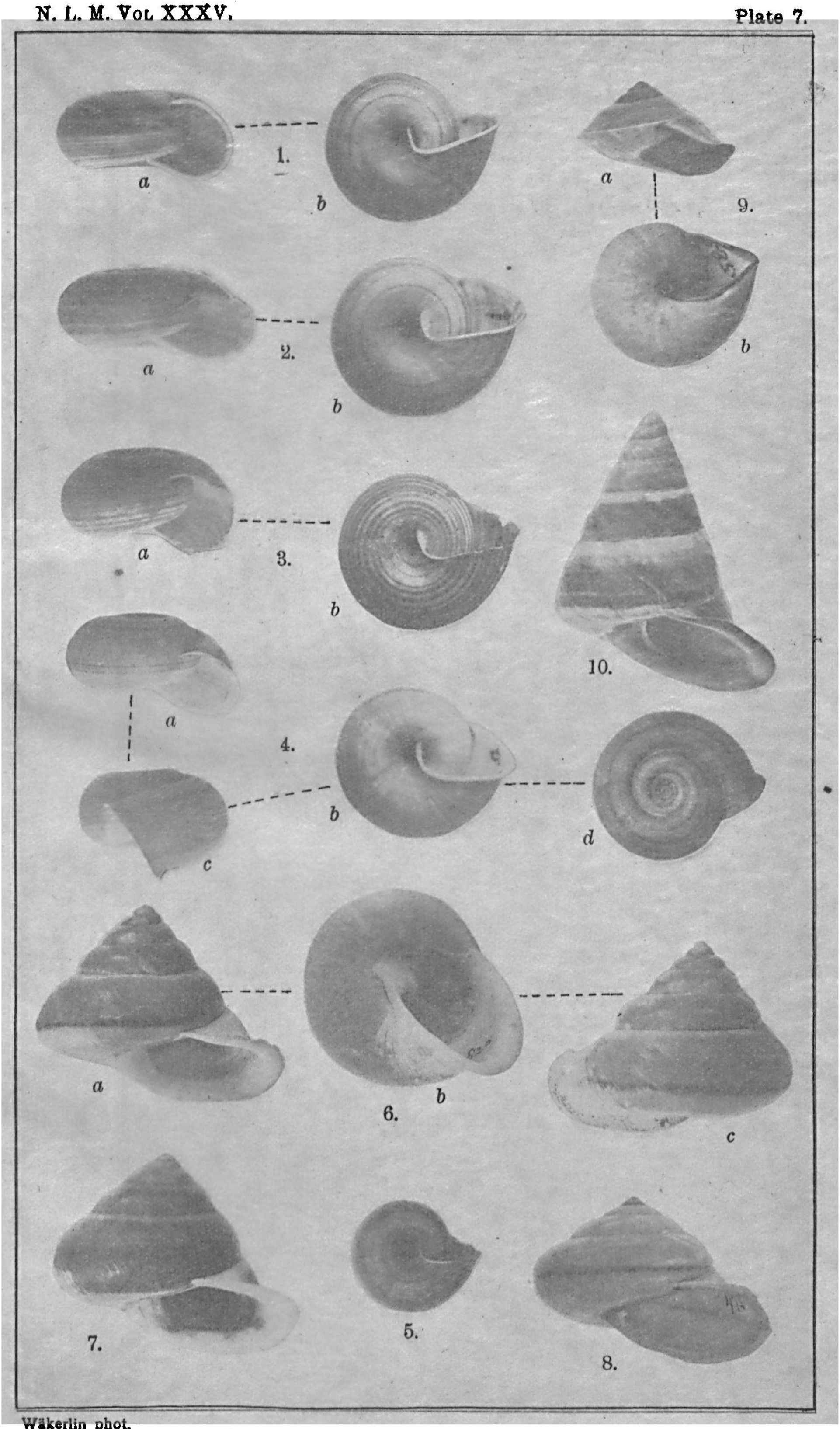
2) Pfeiffer, Mon. Hel. viv. IV, p. 257.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 7.

(All the figures are natural size).

fig. 1*a*, 1*b*	*Chloritis maforensis* Tapp. Can.	Leyden Museum *Chloritis* 5*a*
„ 2*a*, 2*b*	*Chloritis circumdata* Fér.	Leyden Museum *Chloritis* 4*b*
	This specimen is from the Aroe islands.	
„ 3*a*, 3*b*	*Chloritis pervicina* Smith	Leyden Museum *Chloritis* 15*b*
„ 4*a*, 4*b*, 4*c*, 4*d*	*Chloritis hoedti* nov. spec.	Leyden Museum *Chloritis* 56*a*
„ 5	*Chloritis maforensis* Tapp. Can.	Leyden Museum *Chloritis* 5*d*
„ 6*a*, 6*b*, 6*c*	*Papuina gudei* nov. spec. type	Leyden Museum *Papuina* 82*a*
„ 7	*Papuina gudei* nov. spec. co-type	
„ 8	*Papuina pseudolabium* Pfr.	Leyden Museum *Papuina* 49*a*
„ 9*a*, 9*b*	*Papuina strabo* Braz.	Leyden Museum *Papuina* 58*a*
„ 10	*Papuina lenta* Pfr., var. *pseudeuchroes* nov. var.	Leyden Museum *Papuina* 83*a*

Leyden Museum, Febr. 24, 1913.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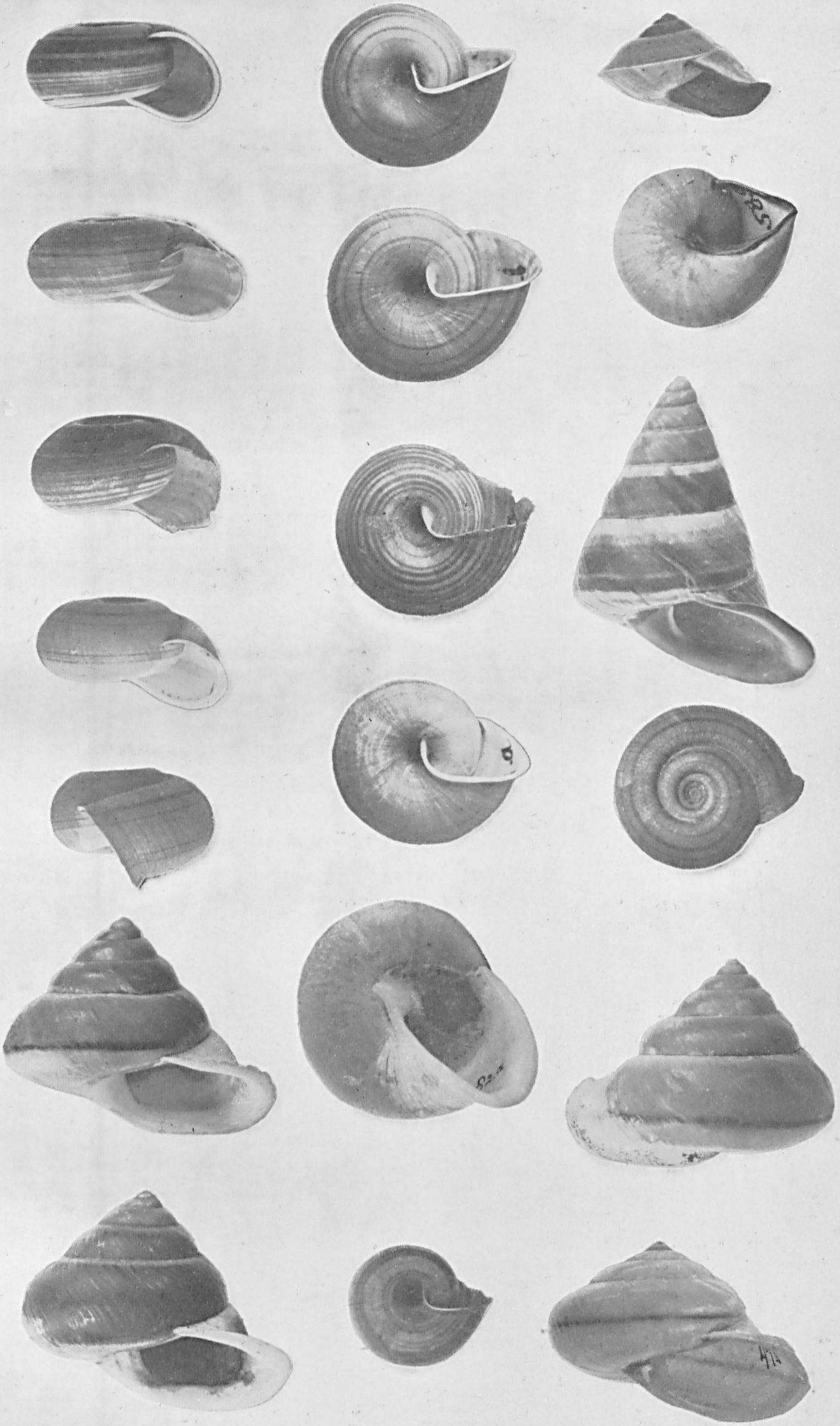LAND SHELLS FROM NEW GUINEA.